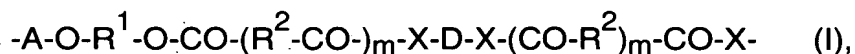


Abstract

Multiblock copolymers, their preparation and use

- 5 Multiblock copolymers are described and contain the structural unit of formula I



- 10 where A is a radical derived from a homo- or copolyoxymethylene, R^1 is an alkylene radical having at least two carbon atoms, or a cycloalkylene radical, R^2 is a direct carbon-carbon bond, or an alkylene, cycloalkylene, arylene, or aralkylene radical,
- 15 X is selected from -O-, -S-, or -NH-,
- D is a divalent radical B which is a radical of a hydroxy-terminated, mercaptan-terminated, or amino-terminated polymer which derives from polyalkylene glycols, from polyvinyl ethers, from polyvinyl ether copolymers with alkenes, from polyvinyl esters, from polyvinyl ester
- 20 copolymers with alkenes, from polyvinyl alcohols, or from polyvinyl alcohol-alkene copolymers, from polyvinylaromatics, from polyacrylates, from polymethacrylates, from polyacetals which have no, or up to 50 mol% of, oxymethylene units, from polycarbonates, from polyesters, from polyamides, from polyimines, from
- 25 polyetherester elastomers (PEEs), from polyetheramide elastomers (PEAs), from polyalkadienes which may, where appropriate, have been hydrogenated, from polyurethanes, from polyureas, or from polysiloxanes, or is a hydroxy-terminated, mercaptan-terminated, or amino-terminated triblock copolymer radical -PAO-B-PAO-, where B assumes one of the above meanings and PAO is a polyalkylene oxide radical, and
- 30 m is 0 or 1.

The multiblock copolymers may be used to produce moldings.